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books in London, devoting himself to Greek literature and to minor academic duties until his death.

Mr. Bywater's intellectual interests had a large range, his judgment was penetrating, and his conversation is reported to have been filled with humor and culture. He was indeed a great humanist in the best sense of the word. His wide and accurate learning was distinguished by a rare power of appreciation and discernment which could be fully estimated only by the few; but it was recognized at its true worth by scholars. He received honorary degrees from the Universities of Dublin, Durham, Cambridge, and Athens. He was a Fellow of the British Academy, a Corresponding Member of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, and a Corresponding Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences from 1894 to his death. His publications were few, but to use the judgment of another they were "the few ounces of pure gold" which he extracted from base material. His first publication of importance was an edition of the Fragments of Heraclitus, 1877. In 1886 he edited Priscianus Lydus for the Berlin Academy. In 1890 he published an edition of the text of Aristotle's Ethics; this he followed in 1892 with an article on the textual criticism of the same work; a critical edition of the text of Aristotle's Poetics appeared in 1898 (second edition in 1911); and eleven years later he published a new text with introduction, translation, and commentary. The amount is small; but the work is permanent.

CLIFFORD H. MOORE.

HENRY LELAND CHAPMAN (1845-1913)

Fellow in Class III, Section 4, 1912.

Professor Henry Leland Chapman, D.D., LL.D., died on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1913, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Professor Chapman graduated from Bowdoin College in 1866, and from Bangor Theological Seminary in 1869. From 1869 to 1870 he was tutor in Latin and Mathematics; from 1870 to 1871 instructor; from 1871 to 1872 assistant professor of Latin; from 1872 to 1875 Professor of Latin; from 1875 to 1880 Professor of Rhetoric, Oratory and English Literature; from 1880 to 1897 Edward Little Professor;

and from 1897 to the time of his death Professor of the English Language and Literature. He was a trustee of Bangor Seminary from 1885, and President of the Board from 1887 until 1911. He was trustee of the State Normal Schools from 1890 to 1913. He received from Bowdoin College the degrees of D.D. in 1890, and LL.D. in 1908.

For forty-four years he taught in Bowdoin College with steadily growing grasp of his subject and hold upon the affections of his students. He loved good literature; and had the magic power to impart the love of it to others.

W. DEW. HYDE.

GEORGE HOWARD DARWIN (1845-1912)

Foreign Honorary Member in Class I, Section 1, 1898.

Sir George Darwin is preeminently known for his investigations on the genesis of the Earth-Moon system. Starting with the effects produced by tidal friction he applied mathematics to the solution of a problem which had long been a matter amongst astronomers for speculation only. In a series of papers he was able to show that most of the present features of the system could have been produced by the tidal inter-action of two bodies which were once nearly in contact and, in the early stages at least, of a viscous character. He then undertook another set of investigations in order to see how this close contact might have developed from a single body. This involved an examination of the forms produced when the rate of rotation of a liquid mass is gradually increased. A laborious investigation resulted in the development of the pear-shaped figure of relative equilibrium, the neck of the pear showing to tendency to break off as the angular velocity increased. Thus a continuous development is exhibited which is able to lead to the conditions as far as we know them at the present time. Whether the actual history of the Earth-Moon system is that outlined by Darwin will probably always raise doubts which can never be settled; his hypothesis, however, is the only one worked out by exact methods, and is generally admitted to be much the most probable of all those which have been devised.

In more practical lines Darwin reorganized the methods for analysing and predicting the ocean tides of our globe. In his early years he